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SOURCE Chung-kuo Jen-wu, "(Chinese Personalities), No 4, 1949. Chinese Personalities Publishing Co, Shanghai.

LI LI-SAN OPPOSES MAO TSE-TUNG'S LEADERSHIP OF CCP

### Marshall Zhukov Directs Red Armies in Northeast

Lin Hui

Mao Tse-tung's recently issued statement on the present situation contained his eight-point basis for peace talks as the CCP's counteroffer to President Chiang Kai-shek's New Year Message.

According to reliable information, this declaration of Mao underwent violent discussion in the CCP inner council by the two factions, the international-line faction headed by Li Li-san and the orthodox faction headed by Mao Tse-tung. The former follows the USSR's direct orders and holds that it is wiser to go as far as practical and then stop, that it is not advantageous to attack Man-ching and Shang-hai lest that be a provocation to the USA and Britain, leading to the start of World War III. The latter faction maintains that the revolution must not be given up halfway in its course, but the struggle must go on persistently to the end, until the KMT reactionaries and American aggressors are driven out of China. These two factions are constantly in both open and secret conflict with each other.

Very recently, a propos of the peace or war issue, the contention has become more and more pointed, until now a compromise course has been adopted, i.e., in principle, the CCP will discuss peace with the KMT, but will put the price very high by attaching the eight conditions. However, no matter what the temporary compromise may be, Li Li-san is Mao Tse-tung's opponent, and this is a fact worth noting.

After the Nan-ch'ang Revolt on 1 August 1927, which brought into being the People's Army of Liberation and the establishment of the Chinese Soviet

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Government at Jui-ching, Kiangsi. Li Li-san advocated all-out adoption of the USSR's course of world revolution (the international line). This has become known as the "Li-san line," which at that time was strenuously opposed by Mao Tse-tung. Finally, the "Li-san line" was defeated and Mao's policy triumphed. Mao took Li's place of leadership in the party, and Li was called to Moscow for instruction by the Third International. This period of instruction lasted 15 years.

After V-J Day, Li Li-san returned to China, but as a much changed man. His revolutionary theory, political thinking, and even his name was changed. Under the name of Li Min-jan, he participated in the Marshall discussions concerning coalition, and in an American airplane made several trips to Yanan for secret discussions with Mao Tse-tung. During more than 2 months in Nanching, he exchanged views with Chou En-lai. For more than half a year the KMT representatives failed to recognize the fact that Li Min-jan was actually Li Li-san.

At present, Li Li-san is nominally advisor to General Lin Piao. Why is it that since his return from the USSR, he has not joined the Central Committee of the CCP at Yen-an? It is reported that his duty is to organize and direct Communist activities in the Far East, including Japan, Korea, Mongolia, and the South Sea Islands. All Communist organizations in these countries have a connection with him and exchange intelligence with him, as does also the Cominform in Europe. In fact, Li Li-san is the Cominform's responsible man in the Far East. His deputy is the left-wing literary man, Li Ch'u-li. Li Li-san is the one responsible for having the USSR send Marshal Zhukov to the Northeast to direct the Red Armies.

Inside the Great Wall, Mao Tse-tung is the man in whom is vested the authority of the strongest element of the CCP. About the middle of 1945, the Seventh National Assembly of Communist Delegates revised the government and party regulations. Thereafter, Mao was formally regarded as leader, and the doctrines to be propagated have been called the "Mao Tse-tung principles" to strengthen his position, so that the USSR would not dare to overrule him without cause. He called upon all parties and factions throughout the country that were opposed to the existing KMT government to organize a New China Coalition Government. He emphasized the idea of the "New Democracy," modified ultra-radical policies, hoping thereby to gain further popular support, and thus endeavored to choke the growth of Li Li-san's influence inside the Great Wall.

The USSR clearly saw the steady growth of the CCP's power and was much afraid lest "the tail would not wag" and that the CCP might try to follow the "Tito course." This was the reason why the Soviets sent Li Li-san back to the Northeast as the man responsible for political matters, with his close friend General Lin Piao to lead the troops in taking over the Northeast. Furthermore, they charged Li Li-san to remain free of Mao's influence, and to set up his own political power in the Northeast.

To summarize, Li Li-san represents the Third International in China. The Third International controls him and is definitely not well pleased with Mao Tse-tung, but regards him as a Communist bandit. Will Li Li-san be able in the future to get the better of Mao Tse-tung and displace him so as to recover his former position as leader of the Chinese Communists?

Following the entrance of Lin Piao's forces inside the Great Wall, the relations between Mao and Li at once became very mysterious. It may not be long before the true nature of these relations will be revealed by events.

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